

example, not a manganese oxide content of less than 0.13%. On the contrary, Gulotta et al is silent on the presence or absence of manganese oxide in the glass.

Furthermore, referring particularly to paragraph 2 page 2 of the Office Action, Gulotta et al specify clearly that "when the glass is to remain uncoated it is preferred that the glass color be green-gray characterized by a dominant wavelength in the range of 500 to 560 nanometers,...". Such a range is outside the range of dominant wavelengths defined by the CIE 1931 chromaticity plot triangle of Claim 14 of the present application.

Based on the foregoing, Gulotta et al does not disclose all the features of Claim 14 and therefore can not anticipate Claim 14, nor Claims 15-20 and 23 which depend from Claim 14. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is believed appropriate.

2. **The rejection of Claims 14, 16-18 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Jones, U.S. Patent No. 5,411,922, is respectfully traversed.**

Jones describes a gray-to-green glass composition possessing an excitation purity of less than 6% and comprising coloring agents consisting essentially of iron oxide, cobalt oxide, selenium and titanium oxide. Jones does not describe or suggest manufacturing a glass which has the combination of composition characteristics and optical properties defined by Claim 14 of the present application, and especially not a manganese oxide content of less than 0.13%. On the contrary, Jones is silent on the presence or absence of manganese oxide in the glass.

Furthermore, examples 1, 2, 4, 6-10, 12 and 13 of Jones disclose glass compositions having a dominant wavelength which is greater than 490 nm and thus the glasses of these examples have a dominant wavelength and purity which are outside the range of dominant wavelengths defined by the CIE 1931 chromaticity plot triangle of Claim 14 of the present application.

Further, the FeO content of examples 3, 5 and 11 is not disclosed and it is submitted that insufficient information is provided to allow calculation of the FeO content. Consequently, none of the examples of Jones anticipate the combination of composition and optical characteristics defined in Claim 14 of our application.

Based on the foregoing, it is submitted that Claim 14 and dependent Claims 16-18 and 23 are not anticipated by the ranges of colorants and properties of Jones and are thus patentable, and withdrawal of the rejection is believed to be appropriate.

3. **The rejection of Claims 14-16 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Combes et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,352,640, is respectfully traversed.**

Combes et al. do not describe or suggest manufacturing a glass which has the combination of composition and optical properties defined by Claim 14 of the present application, and especially not a manganese oxide content of less than 0.13%. On the contrary, Combes et al is silent on the presence or absence of manganese oxide in the glass. Furthermore, all the examples of Combes et al disclose a TLA which is lower than 15% and thus outside the range defined in Claim 14 of the present application.

Accordingly, it is submitted that Claim 14 and dependent Claims 15-16 and 23 are not anticipated by the ranges of colorants and properties of Combes et al. and are thus patentable, and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

4. **The rejection of Claims 14, 16-18, 21 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Seto et al., Japanese Patent Publication 10-114540, is respectfully traversed.**

Seto et al. do not describe or suggest manufacturing a glass which has the combination of composition and optical properties defined by Claim 14 of the present

application, and especially not a manganese oxide content of less than 0.13%. On the contrary, Seto et al is silent on the presence or absence of manganese oxide in the glass.

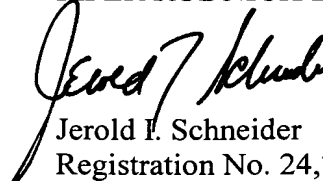
Moreover, examples 1-25 and 27-35 of Seto et al all have a dominant wavelength greater than 490 nm and thus the glasses of these examples have a dominant wavelength which is outside the range of dominant wavelengths defined by the CIE 1931 chromaticity plot triangle of Claim 14 of the present application. Example 26 has a calculated selectivity of 0.74 which is lower than the selectivity defined in Claim 14 of the present application. Thus none of the examples anticipate the combination of composition characteristics and optical properties defined in Claim 14 of our application.

Based on the foregoing, it is submitted that Claim 14 and dependent Claims 16-18, 21 and 23 are not anticipated by the ranges of colorants and properties of Seto et al. and are thus patentable, and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Applicants have demonstrated that the claimed invention is not anticipated by the prior art which has been applied against the claims in the Office Action. Reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of all claims is solicited. Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' attorney at the telephone number given below.

Respectfully submitted,
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